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to machinery. In the future cooperative ownership and operation, especially in the new settlement areas, should be encouraged as one of the best means of extending the use of machinery on a practicable and economical basis. The experience of the Dujaila cooperative, which, owing to low overhead and transport costs, rents machinery to its members at rates lower than those of the AMA and yet is apparently able to cover the cost of depreciation, seems promising in this respect.

Lack of repair facilities and spare parts have greatly handicapped mechanization. The government is seeking to overcome this difficulty both by establishing its own repair shops and by requiring importers to provide repair facilities and maintain minimum stocks of spare parts. Such centrally located shops will be available, however, only for major repairs. Since local repair facilities are now almost wholly lacking, steps should also be taken to establish a considerable number of small shops equipped to undertake minor repairs. In addition, courses designed to train drivers in elementary maintenance are urgently needed. The cost of mechanization will remain discouragingly high unless the life of machinery is prolonged by more adequate maintenance and repair.

3. Soil-building and Forage Crops: Fertilizers

The cultivation of soil-building and forage crops is virtually unknown even though the fertility of the soil needs to be replenished and an improvement in feed supply would make the greatest single contribution to an increase in the low productivity of livestock. In the irrigation zone berseem clover, sown in the grain stubble in late summer, would provide a particularly good pasture, soiling and hay crop. In the rain-fed region winter oats and vetch, when cut and cured, would provide a good reserve feed. In the irrigation zone quick-growing crops such as millet could be grown for summer pasture; and more corn, sorghum and legumes such as cowpeas and mungo beans should be cultivated.

Little fertilizer is used and animal manure is generally collected and dried for use as fuel. With the expanding cultivation of crops such as cotton, the use of fertilizer is becoming more urgent. There is need for soil analysis and extensive experimentation to ascertain the fertilizer requirement and the effect of fertilizer on

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241 feeding will make livestock far more productive and resistant to
231 disease and produce better and stronger draft animals. By making the keeping and systematic feeding of livestock an integral part of settled agriculture, the people on the land will be assured fuller employment and higher incomes. Livestock should play a more prominent part in the farm economy for still another reason. The great bulk of the sheep and goats, which constitute over 80 percent of the livestock, are the property of nomads and semi-nomads.
[221] Nomads from the northern and southern deserts regularly move into the riverine areas in search of summer pasture; and semi-nomadic shepherds move within the irrigated areas feeding their flocks on green barley, grain stubble and the grass and weeds of fallow land. Both are meeting with increased resistance from the settled farmers; and in any event the expansion of the area under irrigation will increasingly curtail the pasture available to the nomads. Thus the remaining nomadic tribes will need to be gradually settled, but they will adapt themselves readily to settled agriculture only if it will enable them also to maintain considerable livestock.

• 246 Among the forage crops berseem or Egyptian clover, a winter annual, is well-adapted to most of the irrigated area of Iraq and could be grown on a much larger scale. Sown in the grain stubble in late summer, it will provide a good pasture, soiling and hay crop. Alfalfa, a perennial, also makes a good forage crop capable of yielding 1.5 to 5 tons per donum for two to five years. However, in view of its deep roots, it cannot be recommended unless good cultivating equipment is available to kill it when necessary. For summer pasture, quick-growing crops such as millet or binder crops such as maize and sorghum should be grown. Summer legumes—cowpeas and mungo beans, and particularly the black mungo of India—can be recommended. The lack of water during the summer makes the problem of forage crops in the rain-fed zone more difficult. Large areas can, however, be planted to winter oats and vetch which, when cut, cured and cocked, will provide a good reserve feed.

248 The increased production of cotton which has taken place recently should be an excellent source of livestock feed once farmers learn to appreciate the value of oil cake feeding. For this

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This annual herb is indigenous to the region that extends from the Caucasus to northern India, and is frequently cultivated in India and Iraq as a winter crop. The seeds are used for human consumption and for feeding animals; as a green manure or forage crop it surpasses other vetches. It has for a long time been known that a form of paralysis named Lathyrism is believed to result when this pulse is eaten continuously for some length of time. Guest, however, states that there is no evidence that its harmful nature has ever been recorded in Iraq.

Lavandula dentata L. (Labiatae)

اسطوخودوس

Ustūkhūdūs (Teh.); Osthoukhodouce (Schl.); the Persian name is derived from the Greek; flower heads.

See paper on this drug by I. H. Burkill in the Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, N. S., V, No. 3, March, 1909, 67–71; Ph. Ind. 3: 93; Boiss. 4: 540.

Field 18; W.H.M.M. 150737; K.B. 824.

These are the flower heads of a species of lavender sold in Tehran and brought from Shiraz. They constitute an ancient drug used by the Greeks and referred to by Arabian and Persian physicians. The name has also been applied to *L. Stoechas* L., the Staechus of old works on materia medica. The flowering spikes have the odor of rosemary and camphor, and yield an essential oil containing dextro-camphor and dextro-fenchone. In the form of an infusion the drug is given for catarrh and malaria; it is also used for washing wounds and eruptions.

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Lawsonia alba Lam. (Lythraceae)

حنا برگ

Hinnāy-i-barg (Teh.); Hinna (Iraq); Rang-mehndi (Hind.); Camphire (Syr.); henna leaves.

Field 74, 188, 220; 19, 45 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150819, 150863.

The henna plant is cultivated throughout India on account of its leaves, which yield the henna dye, and as a garden hedge plant. They are sold in the shops in two forms: (1) the broken leaves, and (2) the leaves called "Rangh" reduced to fine powder and mixed with a small quantity of mustard oil. The principal value is as an article of the toilet, for staining the finger nails, hands, and feet a dull orange color, and for dyeing the hair bright red. The use of henna

1 [Chickling vetch (Lathyrus sativus) - - Analyst]

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Field 48, 66, 68 (Iraq); 105A.

The lentil is an excellent fodder or grazing plant, affording a most nutritious pulse. As an article of food it has been known from the most ancient times; specimens have been discovered in the tombs of Egypt dated 1500 B.C., and are shown in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. Lentils are used as food whole or split (when they are called in India "Dall"), and in the form of flour.—A specimen in the American School for Boys, Baghdad, is labeled "Adas mar, lentils ground and taken by women to facilitate parturition" (H.F.).

278* 824* **Lepidium Draba** L. (Cruciferae)

مرچه

Muchchah (Isf.); Bajindak (Afg., Hind.); Buski (Bal.); hoary cress.

K.B. 325.

[262] The hoary cress is a weed of cultivation distributed westward to Europe. In Tabriz the young shoots are used as a salad or potherb under the name of "Khili-wili." The seeds, smaller than those of *L. sativum*, are oval and dark brown. Seven or eight seeds are given as a dose for flatulence.

Lepidium sativum L. (Cruciferae)

تخم شاهی

Tukhm-i-ahāhī (Teh.); Tukhm tartizak (Isf.); Halim (Hind.); Asalia (Bom.); Tara tezak (Afg.); cress seed.

Ait.; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 1: 120; Boiss. 1: 354.

Field 31, 448; W.H.M.M. 150717; K.B. 325.

Garden cress is a native of Iran, and is widely distributed as a cultivated plant eastward to Tibet. The seeds are exported as a drug from Iran to India, and westward to Europe. They are light brown or reddish brown, oblong, 3 by 1.2 mm., with a depression on the inner margin, and a white spot at one end, have a pungent, cress-like taste, and become coated with transparent mucilage when soaked in water. They are tonic, aphrodisiac, and diuretic.

Linum usitatissimum L. (Linaceae)

تخم بزرک

Tukhm-i-bazrak, Bazrak (Ham.); Basarak Katrin, "little seed of flax" (Pers.); Tukhm-i-katan (Ait.); Bazr ul Kattan (Achundow);

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the above species of mallow occur, although Panirak ("little cheeses") refers only to the rounded fruits. Khatmi or Khitmi is usually applied to the larger plants belonging to a species of *Althaea*. The mallows have mucilaginous and cooling properties, and are given for coughs.—Mixed with violet flowers, *Nymphaea alba* L., jujube, sebestan, and *Alhagi camelorum* Fisch., mallow is sometimes prescribed as a purgative (H.F.).

Matricaria Chamomilla L. (Compositae)

بابونه

Bābūnah, Tukhm-i-bābūnah (Teh.); Babunaj (Pers.); Baibun (Mosul); camomile flowers.

Field 142, 202; W.H.M.M. 150782, 150904.

Formerly the camomile flowers met with in the bazaars were all obtained from northern India and Iran, and were the flowers of the above plant, named after the village of Babunah in Arabia where it was particularly abundant. Other fragrant composites occasionally make their appearance. The camomiles sold in the bazaars of Iraq consist of flowers of *M. aurea* L. (G.). Post identifies those in Syria with *Achillea fragrantissima* Forsk. (see *Anthemis*). We have received from Tehran a drug under the name of "Mukhlisah" (Maglah), which is *Matricaria* (*Pdecipiens*). Camomiles are carminative, stimulant, and febrifuge.—Camomile tea prepared from the daisies is given to relieve intercostal neuralgia. An infusion of the drug is prescribed for dysentery (H.F.).

Medicago sativa L. (Leguminosae)

قت

Qatt, Jatt (Ar.); Winjah, Yunjah (Kurd.); Aspust (Bal.); Spistha (Afg.); lucern or alfalfa.

Field 29 (Jaffa Lucerna), 62 (Iraq).

Alfalfa is a native of western temperate Asia. It is extensively cultivated in Khotan, and is largely grown in many parts of India. There are at least two varieties; the Kandahar, and the Irani or Arabian. The latter, doubtless of Iraqi origin, is generally free from dodder and for this reason the seed was exported annually before the World War from Basra to South Africa (G.). The seeds are oval or rounded, 2 mm. long, brown, white, or greenish in color.—They are used as a cooling poultice for boils (H.F.).

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scalding in water and then dried. They are hard, horny, whitish, opaque or translucent, branching tubers, mucilaginous when placed in water. A gruel made of these roots is esteemed as a nervine tonic, demulcent, and nutritive.—As an infusion it is given to relieve hoarseness (H.F.).

Oryza sativa L. (Graminese)

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برنج مذری

Birinj-i-sadri, Berij sadri Gilan (Teh.); Timan (Iraq); Ruzz (Ar.); Shilib, Pirinj (Turk.); Chaltuk (Kurd.); rice grain.

Field 58, 72; 15, 18, 20, 34 (Iraq).

"Rice is cultivated as a summer crop over immense areas, especially in the southern marshes, also in the valleys of Kurdistan and on the flow canals of certain regions in lower Iraq" (G.). There are three main types of the crop represented in the above specimens from Iraq: (1) Harfi or early-sown, (2) Affi or late-sown, and (3) Shittāl or transplanted.

Timan is the hulled rice of Iraq. The two samples from Tehran are of fine, white, table rice.

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Panicum miliaceum L. (Graminese)

ارزن

Arzan (Pers.); Dukhn (Iraq); China (Hind., Sans.); millet grain.

Field 57, 106A; 22, 80 (Iraq).

Common millet is cultivated as a summer crop in Iraq, especially along the Shatt-al-Hai. The grain can be cooked and eaten whole or made into bread. It is commonly used in the form of porridge. The green plant is an excellent fodder for animals.—The seeds provide feed for chickens (H.F.).

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Papaver somniferum L. (Papaveraceae)

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کوکنار

Kavl-a-kūknār, Pōst-a-kūknār (Pers., Afg.); poppy heads.

تخم خشخاش

Tukhm-i-khash khāsh; Tukhm-i-shaga'ig (Ham.); Kishkash (Ar.); poppy seeds.

Ait.; Post; Ph. Ind. 1: 73.

Field 48, 64, 81A, 82A, 185; W.H.M.M. 150835, 150911; K.B. 329.

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Field 69, 409; W.H.M.M. 150847; K.B. 303. I-I

The well-known dill is a tall, annual or biennial herb, with a strong, aromatic odor, finely dissected leaves, and umbels of yellow flowers. Dill fruits are sold in the bazaars and used as a condiment and carminative. On distillation they yield an oil used in medicine for the preparation of dill water. The plant is often confused with fennel and the fruit with caraway seed; hence the name Karawyah, sometimes used. In Iran dill serves as a potherb; the leaves are cooked with rice as a condiment to restore lost appetite.

Phaseolus radiatus L. (Leguminosae)

ماش

Māsh (Iraq, Pers.); Urd or Urid (Ind.); Masha (Sans.); the seeds.

Field 76A, 274; 5, 60 (Iraq).

Mash is cultivated as a summer pulse crop, sometimes mixed with maize or sorghum. The green pods are eaten as a vegetable, and the plant is used as fodder or green manure. The small, green, oblong beans are cooked and eaten, made into biscuits, cakes, and sweetmeats. In Afghanistan this pulse is so much esteemed that it is called Mash-i-maha, "the king of peas."

Phaseolus vulgaris L. (Leguminosae)

فاصولیه

Fāsūliyah (Iraq); Lubia, Lubia-kermiz (red) (Teh.); Rāzmah (Kash.); French bean; the seeds.

Field 69, 70, 77A, 75 (Iraq).

The French or kidney bean is grown as a vegetable or a pulse in kitchen gardens. The pods can be eaten green and the ripe seeds dried as haricot beans, or white soup beans.

The beans are ovate, oblong, 12 to 14 by 6 to 8 mm., white, red, or brown, splashed with black streaks, the hilum on the inner side.

Phoenix dactylifera L. (Palmae)

نخل تمر

Tamr (ripe fruit), Rutab (half ripe), Khalal (unripe), Nakhli (male tree), Khurmā; the date palm, date.

Date gardens are found on both sides of the Euphrates from An Nasiriya to Basra. From Nahr Umr down the Shatt-al-Arab to Fao is the largest date-growing district in the world. There are

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medicine for its stimulant (irritant) and antiseptic action in the genito-urinary tract.

Saussurea Lappa C. B. Clarke (Compositae)

قسنغ

Qust-i-talkh, Butīnak (Teh.); Patchak (Beng.); Kutha Kushta patchuk (Hind.); Costum amarum (Ph. Pers.); Indian costus.

Ait.; Fl. Br. Ind. 3: 376; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 2: 296.

W.H.M.M. 150813; K.B. 338.

The soft, fragrant, whitish root comes from plants grown as a Crown monopoly in Kashmir, and is exported to Iran, India, and China. This ancient and valuable drug was called Arabian costus as it was carried to Turkey and Europe by the Arabs. The root occurs in cylindrical or twisted pieces, light colored, with an agreeable odor and a bitter and biting aftertaste. A second sample of Kust from Hamadan was a smaller root, spirally twisted and lighter in color. Chob-i-kut is the name of a plant used to adulterate costus root in Afghanistan. Various chemical principles have been separated from the root, some of which account for the violet-like odor: Costulactone isomeric with alantolactone costus acid, dehydrocostus lactone, and costol. Costus root is prescribed externally and internally for various complaints, and is taken locally to ward off the effects of snake and animal bites.

Semecarpus Anacardium L. (Anacardiaceae)

بلادر

Balādur (Teh., Isf.); Bhela, Bhilava (Hind.); marking nut.

Field 439; W.H.M.M. 150873.

The marking nut tree inhabits the hotter part of India, Ceylon, and Burma. The black, obliquely cordate nuts contain within the pericarp a black, resinous, viscid, acrid juice which is used as marking ink. A local caustic and vesicant, the juice, when applied to the skin, causes intense pain and swelling. In small quantities, it is given for relief in rheumatic pains and leprous affections.—Prepared like tea, it is also taken to relieve flatulence following severe piles (H.F.).

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Sesamum indicum L. (Pedaliaceae)

سمسم

Simsim (Iraq); Kunjad (Kurd.); Kundij (Turk.); Til, Jinjili, Gingelly (Hind.); til or sesame seed.

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Field 128A, 52 (Iraq). I-I

Sesame is widely cultivated as a summer crop. The seeds, white, brown, or black, are used for garnishing cakes and sweetmeats and are eaten by the poor in times of scarcity. They contain about 50 per cent of a fixed oil which is an excellent substitute for olive oil or other salad oil in cooking. The oil cake is a cattle food. The oil is also the basis of most of the fragrant or scented oils—medicated oils prepared with various vegetable drugs. 824* 278* 263 246 • 243

In Baghdad, Rashi is the name given to a preparation of ground sesame seed after it has been soaked and roasted, which is used as an emollient, Rahishi (Ar.), Arwah-i-kunjad (Pers.).

Sesbania aculeata Poir. (Leguminosae) 824* 278*

Sesbaniyah (Iraq); Saisaban (Egy.); Rasin (Hind.); Akar, Majandri (Bal.); Jayanti (Beng.); Sesbania seeds.

Field 47 (Iraq).

The plant has been introduced into Iraq and planted for windbreaks. The seeds are sold in bazaars throughout India and Iran. They are dull grayish brown, oblong, 2 by 4 mm., smooth, hard, and bitter to the taste. The Hindus have a superstition that sight of the seeds will remove the pain of scorpion stings. They are used medicinally on account of their astringent properties. The seeds are beaten into a paste which is applied locally to cure eruptions.

Sisymbrium Sophia L. (Cruciferae)

خاکشیرین

Khākshīr, Khākshīr-i-ahīrīn (Teh.); Towdri, Khub-kalan, Khaksi (Hind.); the seeds.

Ait.; Schl.; Boiss. 1: 216; Ph. Ind. 1: 118, 121.

Field 4 (Isf.), 50; W.H.M.M. 150712.

These seeds resemble in size, shape, and color the drug Tukhm-i-khākshīr talkh, the bitter Khākshīr (*Erysimum* sp.), except that they are dull and not shiny. There are several kinds of cruciferous seeds known as "Towdri": pale, light brown, red, and black. The seed of *Lepidium Iberis* L., the Kasis of Iran, is one of them, and the seeds of *Matthiola incana* R. Br., from the Punjab and Sind, is another. The seeds are small, yellowish brown, 1 mm. in length, and become coated with transparent mucilage when placed in water. The drug is considered aphrodisiac, "fattening the body and purifying the blood." [832]

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Achundow; I.H.B.; Fl. Br. Ind. 1: 423; Ph. Ind. 1: 243.

Field 253; W.H.M.M. 150849; K.B. 342.

This plant is found in the sandy deserts of northwestern India, where the fruits are collected for the market. As a drug it is mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny and in the Bower manuscript. The fruit, the size of a small bean, has five cells, each of which is wedge-shaped and armed with four strong prickles. The seeds are oily and enclosed in hard, stony cells. The fruits are diuretic and are said to act as a charm in bladder troubles. Dulm-ul-basak and Rughan-i-char-i-chesak are names for an oil prepared from the fruits and applied to relieve rheumatism.—Small caltrops are given as an infusion for gonorrhea (H.F.).

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Trifolium alexandrinum L. (Leguminosae)

برسيم

Barsim (Iraq); seeds of berseem or Egyptian clover.

Field 31, 51 (Iraq).

This is a well-known fodder and green manure. Experiments have shown that it can be grown satisfactorily as a winter crop. The seeds are yellowish brown, smooth, oval, 2 mm. long.

Trifolium repens L. (Leguminosae)

تخم شبدر

Tukhm-i-shabdar (Teh.); Shaftal (Punj., Bal.); Nafal, Nifil (Iraq); white clover seed.

Field 29 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150902.

Clover or trefoil grows in northern India, at an elevation sometimes of 10,000 feet in the Himalayas. The seeds are oval, brown or green, and are used for making cooling poultices for boils.

Trigonella Foenum-graecum L. (Leguminosae)

تخم شنبليله

Tukhm-i-shambalīlah (Teh., Ham.); Hulbah (Iraq); the seeds.

Shambalīlah (Teh.); Methi (Hind., Bom.); the herb, fenugreek.

Ait.; I.H.B.; Boiss. 2: 70; Post; Ph. Ind. 1: 402.

Field 27, 71A, 213; 16 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150749, 150795; K.B. 343.

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Fenugreek is cultivated universally in gardens as a potherb, and in Egypt and Afghanistan as a food and fodder crop. The leaves are occasionally used for Poultices and in Curries.

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824* **Verbascum Thapsus** L. (Scrophulariaceae)

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Māzaryūn (Teh.); Mahi zahraj, Bon tamaku (Ar.); Gidar tamaku (Hind.); great mullein.

W.H.M.M. 150758.

This mullein grows from the temperate Himalayas westward to Britain. The drug consists of broken stalks and thick, hairy leaves. The narcotic action of mullein on fish appears to be well known to the Arabs and Iranis, the meaning of Mahi zahraj being "fish poison." Mohammedan physicians prescribe it in gout and rheumatism in combination with aperients. Throughout Europe mullein has long had a reputation in the pulmonary diseases of cattle, on which account it bears the name of cow's lungwort.

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824* **Vetiveria zizanioides** Stapf (*Andropogon muricatus* Retz) (Gramineae)

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Barmakiyā, Bikh-i-wala (Pers.); Khas Khas (Hind.); Izkhir-i-jami (Ar.); Vetiver (Tam.); root of cuscus grass.

Field 5 (Isf.).

The use of these fragrant, wiry roots for medicinal purposes and in perfumery has been common in India for a long time. The roots emit a pleasant odor when moist, and for this reason they are woven into screens and mats (tatties) which hang over doors and windows to cool and perfume the atmosphere during the hot season. A paste of the root is applied to the skin to relieve oppressive heat of the body, and a cooling aromatic bath is prepared by adding some broken root to the water. The root yields a fragrant essential oil which commands a high price as a perfume (Otto Stapf, *Kew Bulletin*, 1906, 347–349).

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824* **Vicia Faba** L. (Leguminosae)

278* باقله

262 Bāghalā (Iraq); Banklent (Bal.); Bakla (Hind.); Baqilla, Baqlah (Turk.); Paglah (Kurd.); broad or horse bean.

•246 Field 4, 56, 69 (Iraq).

This legume is a native of Iran and is now universally cultivated. The beans are a well-known vegetable and an excellent horse food. The shoots are said to be efficacious in rousing a drunkard from

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stupor. The seeds are oblong, 24 by 18 mm. Those of the small variety are oblong, 8 by 5 mm., brown in color, with a white hilum. These seeds are exported from Egypt in large quantities for feeding horses.

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Vigna Catjang Walp. (Leguminosae)

لوبيا

824*

Lubia (Iraq); Mak (Bal.); Chowli (Hind.); Barbati (Beng.); cow pea.

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Field 58, 93A; 50, 64 (Iraq).

The cow pea is cultivated as an irrigated summer crop and much grown on mud flats along the receding rivers in summer and autumn. The green pods are cooked and eaten as a vegetable and the seeds are eaten as a pulse. The seeds are recognized by their oblong shape, 10 by 7 mm., and white color with a brown or black spot or hilum on one side. The black-eyed variety is known in Italy under the name of Faggiuola del occhio.

Viola sp. (Violaceae)

گل بنفشه

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Gul-i-banafshah (Teh.); flowers of violet.

Abu Mansur; Ph. Pers.; Ait.; Boiss. 1: 450; Post 118; Ph. Ind. 1: 141.

Field 8, 76; W.H.M.M. 150710; K.B. 343.

Violet flowers are regarded in Iran and the Punjab as a valuable medicine. The sweet violet (*V. odorata*) is stated to be the origin of the commercial article, but as the flowers are frequently broken and mixed with leaves and stalks, it is not possible to determine the species. The drug is astringent, demulcent, and diaphoretic, and mixed with lime juice and sugar, is administered as an infusion for fever and headache.

—Mixed with *Echium amoenum* Fisch. & Mey., *Nymphaea alba* L., *Cordia myxa* L., *Zizyphus vulgaris* L., as well as lime juice and sugar, *Viola* sp. is given in an infusion for headache, fevers (not malarial), and to soften feces before purgation (H.F.).

Vitis vinifera L. (Vitaceae)

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Grapes: 'Inab (Iraq); Angur, Drakh (Hind.).

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Raisins: Kishmish, Munakka (Pers.); fruit of the vine.